INDIA.

The Population of Tirhcot Still Suffering from

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, April 4, 1874. Reports from the famine stricken districts show continued improvement in the general situation. The authorities are now in a condition to hope that the difficulties are over, except in the northeastern portion of Tirhoot, where more than 500,000 persons are yet dependent upon the govern-

ment for lood. The spring crop has yielded well, except in Tir-

JAPAN

Industrial Exhibition - Army Grumbling-Press Reply to American Com-

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3, 1874. Additional despatches from Yokohama by the steamship Alaska state that an eruption of the volcano Foosiyama, about twenty miles from the now capital, took place on the 5th of February. INDUSTRY.

The Third Annual Exhibition, at Kioto, was opened on the 1st of March within the walls of the Mikado's former residence. For the first time the interior of the Imperial dwelling has been accessible to the public

MILITARY GROWLERS.

One of the causes of discontent among the old military classes is said to be the substitution of a military classes is said to be the substitution of a definite sum of money for their compensation, in place of the annual pensions now received by that toody, and it is true that the suggestion is received with disfuvor by those most directly concerned. But in the opinion of the people at large, which is the most important consideration, the change should not be obligatory, but optional with the pensioned soldiers.

The Japan Mall has published a long and violent attack upon the United States Minister to Japan, based upon a brief paragraph in a Washington paper of January 9, purporting to give the substance of a private letter from Mr. Bingham.

That gentleman is understood to disciam any

gentleman is understood to disclaim any

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Ex-President Johnson arrived in Washington on

State Treasurer W. L. Moody, of Texas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. It cost Great Britain £439 4s. 4d. to make the

Shah of Persia a Knight of the Garter. Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, arrived at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday from

Vashington. Senor Don Emilio Garcia Trivino, Chief Justice of the Island of Cuba, sailed for Europe yesterday

in the steamship Amerique. Governor Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, who has just been re-elected, is temporarily residing at

the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Admiral, the Hon. E. T. Wodehouse, of the British Navy, recently committed suicide at Wilton Hall, near North Waisham, England.

Ex-Mayor Morton McMichael and Assistant District Attorney William McMichael, of Philadelphia, bave apartments at the Hoffman House.

A Philadelphian named Chew will be forced to

eschew the amusement of matrimony for some time, as he has been arrested for having three Mrs. President Grant and Miss Nellie Grant lett.

the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening for Philadelphia, having been advised by telegraph that the President had deferred his visit to this city.

James P. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Com-

pany, are among the recent arrivals at the Wind. has just died in Paris of consumption. She was a young and handsome seller of journals on the

Boulevard des Capucines and a celebrity among

OBITUARY.

Hterary people in Paris.

Susan Virginia Benton Bollleau The Paris papers mention the death of the above named lady, in that city, on the 5th of March. She was the youngest daughter of the late Senator Phomas H. Benton, and possessed many of his best attributes-his warm heart, indomitable energy and stern sense of duty. Passing away from earth at the early age of thirty-nine years, the vicissitudes of her life had been already more than usually fall to the lot of woman. During her girthood her fatner was among the foremost Americans of arias by which she achieved her greatest successes the time, and her first youth was ushered into the high circle of society at the capital of the United States, where the brilliancy of her intellect and the midst of diplomatists and statesmen. In 1855 she was married to Baron Boilleau, then Secretary to the French Legation. Shortly after her marriage her husband was promoted by his government to the post of Consul at Caicutta, and the young woman was removed from the easy he and the nappy surroundings which she had hitherto Known to face the realities of the world among strangers in a distant lend. Several years in that unbeatity climate sufficed seriously to undermine her husband's health, and flually, obtaining the favor of a frealit, with her sick husband and her fusion is consul General to Quabec, whiner she accompanied him, and in 1857, she returned for a few years to the United States, Baron Boilleau having, in the meantime, been appointed Consul General at this port. But in 1870 came another promotion, which was but a new exite, her husband's long services being rewarded with the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Feru. Very soon after came the first intimations of the crowning trial, to waich, it may be said, was due the death of Mrs. Boilleau. In 1857 General Fremont, who was married to her sister, was organizing the Memphis and El Plaso Ratiroad. Be looked to France as the great market for sus bonds. He explained the merits of the enterprise to Baron Boilleau and requested a favorable introduction of the scheme to the French kinister of the Interior, which was given. The loan was taken up in Paris, but the road was never built. The company's affairs were piaced in the hands of a receiver and the French bondholders were the sufferers. The French Courts, refusing to look into the cause of the failure, pronounced the whole scheme a artud, concocted for the purpose of obtaining money from French clitzens under misser preference. Their own Minister was accused of participation in the French courts, refusing to look into the cause of the failure, pronounced fabe whole scheme a artud, concocted for the purpose of obtaining money from French clitzens under find was pronounced Tuity, nom General Fremont downward. The General, ortunately for his prompitiess by was married to Baron Boilleau, then Secretary to the Prench Legation. Shortly after her marriage

bondon Era of the 22d of March contains the following obituary notice of the above named gentleman :- The last survivor of a pand of histrionic artists whose names were associated with the brightest days of the old Surrey Theatre has ibed to the inevitable doom of all on earth, and the curtain has tallen on an actor who has and the curtain has fallen on an actor who has played out his life with credit and left many cherished memories benind. Mr. John Garside heville, who expired on Monday last, the 16th mat, at this residence, has attained the ripe age of eighty-seven. Adopting the stage as his vocation at an early period of his life, he enjoyed for many years a high repute in the Provinces, both as actor and manager; and when the Surrey was under the management of G. B. Davidge Mr. John G. Neville became a conspicuous member of that famous management of G. B. Davidge Mr. John G. Neville became a conspicuous member of that famous company. When Mr. Edward Faiconer took the Lycoum Theatre Mr. John G. Neville was included among the engagements, and during Mr. Chatterton's lessessilp of Drury Lane the veteran was constantly before the public, appearing even so recently as at the date of the production of "Amy Robsart," soon after which increasing infirmities competing the retirement.

John G. Neville, the Actor.

AMUSEMENTS.

This fact is sufficient proof of the nopularity of

the piece, and nothing that could contribute to

the stage. The care and faithfulness of Wallack's

in the presentation of costume and scenery is pro-

verbial, out on this occasion the management may

be fairly said to have outdone itself. The Arabian

their local color, and the interior apartments of the

palace at Myra were set with a spleudor and artistic sense truly Eastern, so that the setting of the piece

was such as to satisfy the imagination of the most

dialogue could be pruned with advantage. In the

exacting. The play itself is very stirring, but the

The "Veteran" will remain on this bill until sur-ther notice, and if the frequent marks of ap roval which greeted its production last night can be taken as a fair specimen of public opinion it is destined to have a long run.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Theodore Thomas gives a concert at Stein-

Miss Anna Bock, pianist, will appear in concert

Mr. H. R. Humphreys, the tenor, will have a con

Dumas' "Youth of Louis XIV." is to be revived

Mile. lima di Murska appears at the Academy of

Music on Monday, as Amina in "La Somnambula."

Wood's Museum, in accordance with his engage-

The "Veteran" will continue throughout this

Broadway Theatre opens to-morrow to

week and "until further notice" at Wallack's

show "Humpty-Dumpty at Home," with varied

Miss Jennie Hughes has a benefit on Friday even

Sarney and Mrs. Williams begin an engagement

Herr R. Wagner's "Lohengrin" has been pro-

duced with the reverse of enthusiastic success at

Mrs. F. S. Chanirau is to appear throughout the week at the Samuells Park Theatre in Brooklyn.

A grand concert will be given on the 11th inst.

Miss Agatha Munier will be tendered a grand complimentary concert by the members of St.

Stephen's church at Association Hall on Tuesday,

W. H. Pope will read "Manfred," Byron's magnifi-

cent poem, at Steinway Hall on to-morrow night.

The Grand Opera House will be reopened to-

morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. Florence in "Elicen

Oge, or Dark's the Hour before the Dawn." We hope

that the dark hour is just now ending at the Opera

Wile, lima di Murska sings to-night at the con

cert in the Grand Opera House. Her selections are

at the same house last fall, the more notable one

being "Gli Angui d' Interno," from the "Magic

The Olympic, the Theatre Comique and the

Metropolitan Theatre present spicy programmes

for the week-that is, it variety is spice in a the-

atrical sense, and it really seems to be so, judging

from the numbers that go to the above named theatres to have their tastes suited. Manager Tooker has organized a stock company of more than usual excellence for the special sup port of "stars" at the Grand Opera House. Minnie Conway, Ione Burke, Owen Fawcett, J. W. Jennings, Hart Conway, George F. De Vere, James

Taylor, all well known people, are of the number.

A new spectacular "Parisian Folly" is to be produced at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow evening. Parisian follies are generally too like our own to be novel, but this conception, it is announced, will

present, and shall be grateful for something to

During the next lew weeks the programme of the

Strakesch Troupe is as follows:-Monday, April

concert, with Lucca, Capoul, Pattison and Sco

"Faust;" April 13 to 18, Philadelphia, "Traviata,"

"Aïda," "Lohengrin," "Don Giovanni," "Aïda" and "Lohengrin;" New York Academy of Music,

for two weeks, commencing April 20, with "Lohen

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5—1 A. M.
Probabilities.

For New England, clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail, with temperature below freezing. FOR THE MIDDLE STATES AND LOWER LAKE RE

GION. NORTHEAST TO SOUTHEAST WINDS, LOW TEM

PERATURE AND INCREASING CLOUDINESS, WITH SNOW on RAIN OVER LAKE ERIE.

Por the South Atlantic and East Gulf States,

For Missourt and Iowa increasing winds and

rain, sleet or snow.

The storm over Indian Territory will probably

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERATA 1874

12 M. 48 35 12 P. M. 44 22
Average temperature yesterday. 31 32
Average temperature for corresponding date
last year. 4634
Average temperature for last week. 29 4-7
Average temperature for corresponding week
last year. 466-7

move northeastwardly toward the lakes.

us is more stupid than Sardou's work.

There will be a musical accompaniment, performed

by the eminent organist, G. W. Morgan.

Decker's Piano Warerooms, in Union square.

the benefit of Theodore Hazen's family, at

at Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre to-morrow

ing at the Metropolitan Theatre, prior to her de-

Lotta continues at Booth's Theatre.

at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening.

cert at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening.

with great splender at the Odéon, in Paris.

way Hall on Thursday night.

ment.

Theatre.

surroundings.

parture for Chicago.

night in "The Fairy Circle."

the Theatre Royal, Stockholm.

Her play is "A Woman's Wrongs."

enes were especially noteworthy for the truth of

increase

"The Veteran" at Wallack's. Result of To-Day's Ballot-The Conven-An overflowing audience attended last night at tion Going Seriously to Work West this house to witness the reproduction of Lester Wallack's 'avorite military drama, "The Veteran."

its attractiveness has been omit-

the management in putting it on

Week-The Prospects of a Compromise. BOSTON, April 4, 1874. The same stereotyped remark of "No choice" is the verdict on to-day's balloting for United States Senator. Not since the opening of the contest has there been so little excitement about the State House as was noticeable to-day, owing, no coubt, to the absence of lobbyists and legislative buttonholers. To-day's vote was taken at noon, which resulted as follows:-

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORIHIP.

Whole number of votes cast 250
Necessary for colce 126
Dawes Boar
Units Adams

hers began to prepare for adjournment, when, to their astonishment, Mr. Bigelow made a motion that the Convention proceed to vote until a choice of Senator was made, supporting his motion by

exacting. The play itself is very stirring, but the dialogue could be pruned with advantage. In the last scene of the fourth tableau and in the fifth tableau it drags somewhat. It would improve these scenes immensely to cut out of them all that is not absolutely necessary to the connection of the story. Mr. John Gibert is supplied with one of those voles in which he appears to the best advantage. Its Colonel belmar is marked by the same careful story is we find displayed by him in whatever he indertakes, while the ever youthful Lester Wallack struts about the stage as the dashing Highland officer in a way that must make many or his jumors quite envious, but it is on John Brougham that devives the task of making "The Veteran" as popular as it has become. The Grand Vizier, Off-art-agan, is one of those happy creation which are droll without being vulgar. It has also the ment of being an original creation, quite distinct from any other stage Irishman we have ever seen. It bears the impress of Brougham, and evidently owes to him the nimitable drollery which constantly bubbles over and keeps the audence thoroughly amused, while the Off-an-agan gives them the benefit of his proverbial philosophy. "The Veteran" is a most entertaining piece, and, with the cutting out of some landwards sentiment by which it is here and there disfigured, it could be made still more popular. The part of Emir Mohammed, which used to be taken by Mr. Fisher, was last night entrusted to Mr. Arnott, who made a very effective Arab. A little more gravity of manner in the first scenes would improve the impersonation, which is not wanting in vigor of conception. Mme. Ponisi appeared as Mrs. Shaker, Miss Jeffrey-Lewis as Aminen and Miss Effic Germon as Blanche Mcivor. The "Veteran" will remain on this bill until urther notice, and if the frequent marks of ap roval ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE OF MASSACHUSETTS should to-day be in the United States Senate. He thought the ousiness of the Convention was to elect a Senator, and it was about time they should go into business in earnest instead of taking but one vote only. At this juncture a motion was again made to adjourn and was carried by a large majority. This will, no doubt, be the means of settling this lock on the Senatorial question the coming week. It is beginning to become a matter of serious thought among the carnest members of the Legislature to reach a vote, and Monday will. undoubtedly, open with a seeming determination upon their part to force the Convention to continual balloting until an election is consummated,

that the question of DEADLOCKS AND PARTY PREJUDICES may not be the laughing farce of all who have the interests of the State and its welfare at stake, and that Massachusetts may have herself july repre-

sented in the Senace. As to the prospects of a compromise candidate to be put into the field, it seems to be a matter of doubt. The whole contest stands between Dawes and Hoar. Should the Hoar party split, the democrats and the disaffected supporters of Hoar would vote for Banks, whereupon the Dawes men would hope to gain accession to their ranks from the Hoar men who would not vote for Banks. The Dawes men seemed determined to stand by their candidate. The two most notable workers in Dawes ranks are Nathaniel McKay, of New York, and E. M. Smith, formerly of Washington They seem to have matters completely under their control, and emphatically state that the Dawes men will stick, and "No compromise" is their

JUDGE HOAR AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS RILL. A sacred concert will be given at St. Josephia The following despatch is called forth by some church on Sunday, April 12, for the benefit of the public statements to the effect that Judge Hoar is an enemy of the late Senator Sumner's Civil Mr. E. L. Davenport is yet too ill to appear at WASHINGTON, April 1, 1874.

JOSHUA B. SMITH. Boston:—
Before Mr. Summer's death he told me that Judge Hoar agreed with him in favor of the Civil Rights bill. Judge Hoar told me the same in conversation to-day and confirms it. I loope we may have him in the Senate to complete summer's work.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS.

BOSTON'S EULOGY ON SUMNER. BOSTON, Mass., April 4, 1874.

April 29 has been fixed on for the culogy upon Charles Sumner by Senator Schurz, in Music Hab. Mayor Cobb will preside. Wencell Phillips will introduce the orator, and a poem by Ouver Wen-dell Holmes will be read.

THE SPRAGUE SUSPENSION.

A Legal Assignment Made to Zachariah Chaffee-The Company Within the State Bankrupt Laws-The National Bank of Commerce Withdraws Its Suit-The Mills Continue in Operation. PROVIDENCE, R. L., April 4, 1874.

For a week the business circles here have been very much excited over the proceedings in bankruptcy commenced against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company by the National Bank of Commerce. Great pressure has been brought to bear upon Amos D. Smith, President of the bank. to force him to discontinue the proceedings, but he has resisted all appeals and seemed determined to press the suit. After many consultations between the members of the Sprague corporation and lawyers on both sides the matter has at last

SPRAGUES MAKING A LEGAL ASSIGNMENT of all their property to Zacharian Chaffee, who has under the trust deed executed four months ago. This assignment will bring the Spragues under the State bankruptcy laws and is satisfactory to the bank, which will withdraw its Under this arrangement it is supposed that the

Under this arrangement it is supposed that the business of the spragues will continue the same as ever, but action under the old trust deed wil, of course, at once be suspended. How the matter will be arranged with those who have taken the new notes under the trust deed, is not known as yet, or how the creditors of the corporation will be treated under the assignment.

The MILLS WILL GO ALONG, and the thousands of mil names dependent on the spragues for means of living will not be thrown out of employment. Prominent business men here are rejoiced at the new arrangement, as, for some time, the trust deed affair has been looked on with a great suspicion. The assignment has not been publicly announced yet, but it is well known and understood in cricles which are closely connected with the great manufacturing concern.

PAILURE OF LARGE GLASS MANUFAC-TURERS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 4, 1874. talk about, though it is conveyed by a "Parisian Folly," Our latest folly from Paris was "L'Oncle Sam." It is not likely that the one now come to The large glass manufacturers of this city, James B. Lyon & Co., have been obliged to suspend, owing, it is said, to several causes, one of which is a long continued strike of workmen and consequent dul-A matinee of "Lohengrin" yesterday, at the Academy of Music, was crowded to excess. ness in the flint glass trade. The firm was organized in 1842 and have been in business uniformly successful. However, under recent unparalleled depres-6. Brooklyn, "Lohengrin;" Tuesday, Baltimore, sion it has suffered severely, the sales of late not being one-fith what they were in the corresponding months of past years. The failure is the principal topic of conversation in financial lara; Wednesday, in Washington, for four nights, "Huguenots," "Don Glovanni," "Arda" and cipal topic of conversation in financial and commercial circles. A circular has been issued by the firm, in which they state that the protracted financial pressure throughout the country has so crippled their particular branch of industry and enhances the difficulty of making the usual collections that their available means have been exhausted and they are under the necessity of asking an extension on their outstanding obligations.

A meeting of creditors is called for to take place Monday a termoon, one of the members of the

Monday a ternoon. One of the members of the firm to-day said:— When we make a statement to our creditors we can show assets to the extent of from \$100,000 to \$150,000, and all we ask is time sufficient to convert our stock on hand into available funds to meet our obligations. Our creditors, with but a single excet tion, seem disposed to grant us every privilege."

THE TURP.

SELMA, Ala., April 4, 1874. This was the last day of the races of the Jockey

Cinb on the Exposition Grounds.

The first race was a hurdle, one mile, over four

easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudihurdles, and was won by Nashville Harry, Fireball For the West Gulf States, Tennessee and the second. Time, 2:11).

The second race was a half-mile dash, and was won by Quits, Belle of Australia second. Time,

Ohio Valley, cloudy and rainy weather and increaswon by Quits, Belle of Austrans section 564%.
The third race was a mile dash, and was won by Tabitha, Revenge second. Time, 1:50%. ing south to east winds. For the upper lake region, increasing northeast to southeast winds, cloudy weather, and snow or

TWENTY MILE TROTTING MATCH.

Extraordinary Time of California Horses. SAN FRANCISCO, ADTII 4, 1874. noon at Oakland Park between Mattle Howard and John Stewart was won by the latter in fiftynine minutes and three seconds. Howard was almost neck and neck with Stewart at the close. During the most of the race Howard was shead from six to ten lengths, but was finally bearen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1874. Assistant Surgeon Charles K. Young has been detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, and ordered to report for duty at the Navai Hospital,
Mare Island.
Assistant Surgeon M. J. Riggs, detached from
the Navai Hospital, at Norfolk, Va., has been ordered to the Kearsarge, at Yokobama.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1874. The Texas and Pacific Rallway-Report of the Commissioner-The Road Well Bufft and Equipped.

Isaac A. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, Commissioner to examine the Texas and Pacific Ranway, his submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior. He examined 169 12-109 miles, from the boundary line between Louislana and Texas west via Marshad to Danas; 74 miles from Marshall northeast to Texaskana, and 50 18-100 miles from Sherman east to Brookston. The act of Congress organizing the company authorizes them to construct a road from Marshall, Texas, and to San Diego, Cal. The branches are built under authority State of Texas. The main line and branches in that State receive a valuable subskly from the State, but more from the United States. The company receive a land grant from the United States lor so much of the road as passes through New Mexico, Arizona and California. Mr. Sturgeon reports that the road is well built and equipped, and

recommends its acceptance Our Postal Convention with Japan. The Post Office Department is to-day informed, through the State Department, that the postal convention between this country and Japan, which was negotiated last August, has been rath ned by the Japanese government. It will be ratified by President Grant when received here by the Japanese Minister.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General Butler's Bill to Prevent Malcad ministration in the Civil Service-Effort to Suspend the Functions of the Impeached Officials-Judge Kelley in Opposition to the Currency Act-"A Bill to Increase the Market Price of United States Bonds and to Prevent Speculation Therein." Washington, April 4, 1874.

In the House this morning Mr. Butler, of Massa-chusetts, asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a bill to prevent maleadministration in the civil service of the United States by officers against whom impeachments have been presented. The bill provides that whoever being a civil officer of the United States (except the President and Vice President) shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemesnors by the House of Representatives, shall thereupon be suspended from all unc-tions and authority vested in him by virtue of his office, until he shall be discharged from such impeachment by the judgment of the Senate or by the withdrawal of such impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The second section provides that the duties, in risdiction and powers of every suspended officer, during the term of such suspension, shall be exercised by any other officer authorized by law to exercise the functions of the office. In case of the resignation, death or inability of such civil officer, or in case no provision to made by law, it authorizes the President to appoint an officer to perform the duties of such sus-

pended officer and to receive the salary and emo-uments belonging to the officer.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., asked whether the bill included Judges of the Supreme Court.

Mr. BUTLER replied that it did, and it was re-ported in view of certain judges. The Judiciary Committee had now before it

CHARGES AGAINST THREE JUDGES,
involving their honesty, the integrity of their in-

Committee had now before it.

CHARGES AGAINST THREE JUDGES,
involving their honesty, the integrity of their judicial administration and their fitness of character. If these judges were impeached by the House they might still go on and exercise their junctions and decide all questions in their courts. He had now in his mind one judge (alluding to Judge Durell), against whom it was alleged that as soon as he could hold his court long enough to clear up all his business for his friends he would resign. That might or might not be true. He also mentioned the case of Judge Denahay, of Kansas, who, having been impeached last session for drunkenness and incapacity but the Schate not having time to try him that session, went on and held his office till the boginning of this Congress and then, when the Judiciary Committee began to move against him, ac rening of this Congress and then, when the Judiciary Committee began to move against him, he resigned. It was a great scandal that an impeached officer should continue to exercise the functions of the office. An impeachment by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors ought at least to operate as a suspension as much as the mere fact of the President suspending an officer until the next meeting of Congress.

Mr. G. F. Hoan suggested that the bill should be set down for some time in the inture, it presented a very grave and constitutional question indeed.

Mr. BUTLER had no objection to that and constitutional contents.

Mr. BUTLER had no objection to that, and sug-

gested this day lortnight.
Mr. Money, (rep.) of La., objected to the bill being reported.
Mr. Morey)—That will not save Durell.
Mr. Monky—If you want to impeach Durell do it

directly, not indirectly.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not want to do it indirectly.

Objection being made, the bill was not reported to the House.

to the House.

After the consideration of a large number of private bills in Committee of the Whole the committee rose at three o'clock, and soon after
The House resumed
THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CURRENCY BILL,
and was addressed by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania,
in concention to the bill and in favor of the 3 65-100

THE CONSIDERATION OF THE CURRENCY BILL, and was addressed by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the bill and in favor of the 3-6-100 bonds bill introduced by him. He regarded the pending bill as traught with great danger to the country and the revenues. Its title was delusive, it was represented in the bill as proposing to establish free banking. He was in favor of free banking, and, therefore, he was opposed to this bill, which sought to extend the monopoly banking system which had aiready become so odious to the country. It proposed to extend the provisions of the present law as to the deposit of bonds to secure circulation, so that it might well be entitled "A bill to increase the market price of United States bonds and to promote speculation therein." The deposit of such bonds was not essential to banking and was at war with a judicious system of banking. Banking was the borrowing and lending of money on credit and involved the use of very little money. The power to issue money did not labere in banking and was dangerons to any system of banking. No system of banking, in this or any other country, in the created buillions as a security for the redemption of notes. The free banking system that had maintained its integrity had been that which had discarded buillion as a security for the redemption of notes. The free banking system of New York, in which United States securities and bonds of the State of New York had been deposited to secure the notes, and the Bank of England, whose issue of £14,000,000 was secured by the deposit of government securities, were illustrations of the truth of the statement. Who had ever lost a dollar by the note of one of the New York free banks in your admitted bank of the England, or who had ever lost a dollar by the note of one of the New York free banks in your had over the total and half

ise of the third states—with prechoars of national bank hotes has not to take some tweive and a half per cent less in bonds than the lace value of the note?

Mr. Kelley declined to answer, saying that he preferred to make his own speech, and would insten attentively to Mr. Eldredge whenever he got the floor. The bill was delusive in promising free banking and in promising to increase the volume of the circulation by making it free. The South and West were in no condition to buy bonds in a speculative market, as they would have to do in order to establish banks if the bill passed. They were in no better condition to do so now than they had been for the last four years, and if new banks were established under the bill in the South and West it would be by capitalists and capital now east of the Hudson. They would mere banks were established under the bill in the south and West it would be by capitalists and capital now east of the Hudson. They would marked which would be as fatal to the prosperity of that unhappy island. Passing on to the question of bank currency, he argued that the power to issue money was an attribute of national sovereignty, and could not be delegated without danger to the government and to the people, especially to the current trade and commerce of the country. He maintained the proposition that the paper money emitted by a government should be hased upon the taxable property and taxable power of the country, and that a government issue promising to pay specie would be traught with the same delusive snares that bank promises to do impossible things were fraugh with.

Berkelf payment a drawle power of the country, and that a government issue promising to pay specie would be iraught with the same delusive snares that bank promises to do impossible things were fraught with.

Berkelf payment a drawle power of the country, the creaming of results of results in was like the Oriental theory of creation—that the world rests on an elemant, the elephant rests on a tortoise and the tortoise was presunte

on government bonds was about \$100,000,000. A like sum was paid in State, municipal and corporate bonds, and about \$60,000,000 was spent, by American travellers in Europe. Where was the sold obtained to max with The mines produced

but about \$60,000,000 and debtor countries paid to this country about \$50,000,000 a year. The rest of the debt was settled with wheat, corn, colton, himser, pork, perfortum and other commodities instead of with gold. Foreign namous, and heling able to take American currency, allowed oushess to pursue its undisturbed channels, and had to lake their oainates in products of the soil, the mines, the workshops and the fisheries; and that was the point of the arrunnent in favor of a currency which should ber of like, value in every man's hands wherever, the American flag floats as an emblem of soverelegity, and yet lost its money value when it left the limits of the country. I he were asked now the government bonds were to be redeemed be would answer:—'Grant the American people and vou can redeem your bonds with a power that will appear magical. Trust the American people as Engiand in her emergencies trusts her people; as France trusts her people; as the German Empire reasts during the days of the way, when they toaned the government \$2,000,000,000 on temporary loans." He proceeded to argue in layor of as 3 5-100 proposition in the interests of the mechanics and the poor people who had sense to depo it, but who could no longer trust the savings banks.

Mr. Keiller's positions were criticized by Mesers. Berchard, of limoss, and Merriam, of New York, the latter arguing that the banks shood ready to day to take \$100,000,000 of the 3 60-100, and that it a panic came on they would send them to the Treasury for redemping and thus swamp the government into insolvency.

Mr. Etiller of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Merriam's objections and sustained the 2 5-100 bond proposition. It had made a like proposition to the House lour of the years ago, after out about \$60,000,000 and debtor countries paid to

word pecunia (money) from the word pecus (a flocs).

Mr. Maynard suggested that another explanation was that the figure of a sheep was stamped on the Roman gold coin.

Mr. Burlers (rep.) of Me., asked Mr. Butler about the effect of adding the \$44,000,000 to the currency.

EFFERT OF THE FORTY-FOUR MILLION ISSUE.

Mr. Butlers replied that he had not examined the question, but that the increase was only one-orty-second part of the whole issue, and he thought that no man would consider his whiskey much dituted if it had only one-forty-second part of water added to it. (Laughter.) The fallacy of all the talk about an irredeemable paper currency was finistrated in the experiences of the late panic, when all the railroad and telegraph stocks of the country depreciated thirty or lotty per cent, walle this "depreciated paper currency" rept up to within five per cent of gold, and the people hugged it and kept it, and would even have kept the bank rags, because they were redeemable in greenbacks.

After some further colloquy between Messes.

After some further colloquy between Messrs. Burleigh and Butler the House, at hair-past live, adjourned.

TOPPING CONVICTED OF MURDER. Testimony of Medical Experts-Conduct of the Condemned.

WOODSTOCK, Canada., April 4, 1874. In the case of Timothy Topping, tried for the murder of his wife and four children, the jury, after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict of wilful murder. The case was a most perplexing one for the jury. Several medical experts examined held that Topping was of unsound mind at the time of the butchery, as evinced by his changes of religious belief and no belief in a hereafter. Many witnesses testified to peculiarities of action of the prisoner which, his counsel contended, gave proof of an unsound mind; but it was not pretended that at the

present insanity existed.

The prisoner was painfully agitated while the jury were absent and broke down completely when the verdict was rendered, and had to be supported from the Court to the prison.

The sloop yacht Coquette has been sold by Mr. C. H. Brockwar, and goes to Savannah, and in turn he has purchased the sloop Undine. The latter is being repaired at Bates' yard, South Brookiyn, and will be added to the fleets of the Columbia and The new schooner yacht building at South Nor-walk, Conn., for Mr. Frank Burritt, has been named

Mr. Cornett. Fifty-first street and North River, recently finished the sloop jacht Fannie for Mr. H. Steimers, of Germany. She is 22 feet long, 8 feet beam and 2 feet 8 inches in depth; mast 25 feet, boom 25 feet, gaff 14 feet, centre board a feet. She will be sent across the Atlantic in a lew days on the deck of a steamer.

COTTON STATISTICS.

The total net receipts of cotton at all ports from September 1, 1872, to April 4, 1874, were as fol-
 Porte.
 Bales.
 Ports.
 Bales.

 Galveston.
 335,495
 Boston.
 17,482

 New Orieans.
 1,094,567
 Baltumore.
 35,265

 Mobile.
 275,594
 New York.
 154,769

 Savannan.
 601,685
 Providence.
 4,661

 Charleston.
 392,407
 City Point.
 26,483

 Wilmington.
 35,302
 Philadelphia.
 64,922

 Noriolk.
 407,314
 Port Royal.
 8,024
 Total......3,403,118

Come Unto Me All Ye Who Come Unto Me All Ye Who are troubled with Counts, Colds, influenza. Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing and all Adections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lours, leading to consumption, and purchase that popular article known as "HALE'S HONEY OF HORH BOUND AND TAR," and, my word for it, you will find the first dose will give you reliet and six bottles will cure the worst cases. Sold at all drug stores at 30 cents a bottle, or six bottles for \$250, and at the depor, Sixth avenue. C. N. CRITTENTON, soie proprietor. Large size, \$1, or six bottles for \$5. PIKE'S TOO!HACHE DEOPS cure Toothache in one minute, Soid by all druggists at 25 cents.

A.—Spring Has Been Inaugurated at ESPENSCHEID'S by the production of a HAT which seems as if the penius of the season had presided over its design and manufacture. The great demand tells the story of its popularity. Try them at 118 Nassau street.

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A Positive, Permanent Cure for Rhemmatism, Neuraigia and Nervous Diseases, DR. FITLER'S EHEUMATIC REMEDY 21 John street and druggist. A Wife with Neuralgia Needs Wolcott's PAIN PAINT. For Catarrh WOLCOTT'S CATARRI ANNIBILATOR. Depot 18t Chatham street. Sold every-where

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lish Hats.

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A.—Eau Angelique, for the Teeth and gums, BISCOTINE FORD for infants, DELLUC & CO., 635 Breadway, are the sole proprietors and manufacture. Fars agents, BUESRI'S & CO., Place Vendeue.

A .- Catarrh - A Specialty .- The Most In reterate cases cured. Dr. DE RREMAN, 697 Broadway corner Fourth street.

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Easter Hats at Parmiy's, 201 Sixth Av-

For All Coughs and Colds Use Jayac'e EXPECTORANT.

Fosutain's India Store will close on the 1st of May. Ladies, gentlemen and traders are invited to call.

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Gracfenberg Vegetable Pills-Acknow edged indiscensable as a Family Medicine. Diseases Direction, Liver Compilating, Nervotaness and Gener Deblity are cured by here wonderful Pills. GRAFFENBERG COMPANY, 55 Reads street.

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WELLSBOROUGH, PA;
WELLSBOROUGH, PA;
WHAT A PROPERTY OF THE PARKET A PRIPOSE, BRYAN, TEXAS, March 28, 1876.

Messrs, Herrings & Farrel;
Dear SirsDear SirsThe Herrings' Champlen Safe, bought of you in January, 1873, passed through the tire here, pericetly prescring its contents.

Four truly.

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Messrs. Herrings & Parrel:

Gentlemen— We have had a large fire, burning all we had except our books, which were in one of your Champion Sales. NICHOLS & SERLY

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8. Marsii.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brows pots on face and other parts of body; dutines and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizzines, bitter or bad taste in mouth, fryuess of throat and metrnal neat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, tensing cough, with sore throat; unsteady apoetite, raising of food, chokine sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full recling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shonders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constination alternating with diarrhora, piles, flatulence, nervousness, colineas of extremitles; rush of blood to bead, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chili, alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; duliness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptomic flashes, and the policy of the complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

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